The Weekly Louisianian.

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THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME 8. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1879. NUMBER 32.

MAIL LETTINGS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 20, 1879.

Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of August 19, 1879, for carrying the mails of the United States, in the covered wagons prescribed by the Department in the City of New Orleans, La., (being Mail Messenger and Transfer service from November 1, 1879, to June 30, 1882. Schedules of service required, specifications for wagons, instructions to bidders, with forms for contracts and bonds and all other necessary information will be furnished upon application to the Postmaster at New Orleans, or the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

D. M. KEY,
6-28 Postmaster General.

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Express No. 2..... 9:30 a. m.
Mixed No. 4..... 7:10 p. m.

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KANSAS.

The Right Kind Wanted.

"City Nigger" No Good.

No 160 Acres and Mule.

A Plain Statement of Facts.

Hon. Alex. Noguez, of Avoyelles, having received numerous letters from his constituents in regard to Kansas, and being desirous of advising them wisely upon this as upon every subject affecting their welfare, wrote to Mr. E. D. McLaughlin, at one time a resident of Marksville, and connected with one of the oldest and most respectable Creole families in the State—a gentleman of character and integrity, and now engaged in the practice of law at Omaha, Nebraska, to send him such information as might be of service to colored people disposed to migrate to that section of the country, and received the following reply, which no doubt will be read with interest by all contemplating such a movement:

Hon. Alexandre Noguez; Louisiana State Constitutional Convention; New Orleans, La.:

I was agreeably surprised on the morning of the 7th, inst., by being made the ricipient of a letter from you, asking what the future prospects of this State—as well as the adjoining State of Kansas, and the Indian, Arizonian and New Mexican Territories—may be; and what opportunities they may afford, for many of your (colored) people who are looking hopefully toward them, as places of refuge, peace and future prosperity.

Your reliance on me, for an unvarnished statement of the facts relative to which you ask information, is duly appreciated, and in a spirit void of partiality or prejudice.

The news-papers have contained almost daily accounts of the migratory spirit which seems to have seized so strongly upon the colored population of the South, and I well know the cause of it; and that neither the whites or blacks are free from blame, for having each been, more or less, party to the cause.

You also say that some whites are emigrating. I imagine certain of them cannot leave too soon for their advantage.

But the cause has transpired, and is thought by many good men to be irremediable. It has at least had the effect of producing the *exodus excitement*; and here let us drop it to consider what may be done with the people now residing in the South—of whatever caste, class, color, condition, or nativity—who consider it unprofitable and unconducive of longevity to remain in Dixie.

You say that three hundred colored people leave the City of New Orleans, alone, every week: or some twelve hundred per month. Add to that number one hundred and fifty persons per week from other parts of Louisiana, and we have eighteen hundred per month, or twenty-one thousand six hundred per year, from that State alone. Then add for the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas, each alike number, and we find that nearly two hundred thousand persons will have left the South,—principally from the cotton and grain fields—during an excitement of only a twelve month duration.

Now, this State and Kansas are large in territory, fertile in soil, healthful in climate, and cannot be surpassed in general, natural resources by any states of the American Union. They are in great part thinly populated.

Much the same might be said of the State of Colorado, and the Territories of Arizona, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. The Indian Territory has not been opened to settlement by other than Indian tribes, and I hope never will be while there are such to occupy it; for I am one of those who believe that the Government of this Country should keep its pledges inviolate, though made to persons unable to enforce them.

The other States and Territories I have mentioned, can easily absorb as many of the *right kind* of persons, coming in the *right spirit*, and *duly prepared*, as would leave the whole South during a year; even if they equalled the grand aggregate we have computed; without their numbers being noticed, or anyone's elbow-room being interfered with.

By right kind, I mean *honest* men and women. By right spirit, those who are *willing* and *determined* to *gain* the necessaries of life, and to that end will begin work with the rising, and end it with the setting sun, doing a fair day's labor every working day of the year, *no half Saturday's excepted*. By duly prepared, I mean having at least sufficient means to support themselves while they are looking for permanent homes, or employment.

The regular vocations are open to all those who wish—and are able—to avail themselves of the opportunities they afford; but farm labor is what is especially in demand.

There is a class of colored people with which the North (and I may also say the South) is over-stocked. I allude to, what, in southern parlance would be styled the "city nigger;" who is generally speaking, a barber, hotel porter, waiter or cook, or swaggering beer guzzling gambler, or impudent bawdy house pimp.

Of course there are very worthy and honorable exceptions, but so many of the worst element among the colored people have flocked to the Cities and Towns, that here in the north-west they are exciting even republicans to say "if there's be the characteristics of the descendents of Ham, we don't want any more of them amongst us." Such had better stay where they are; for this busy north-western hive sometimes gives its drones short shrift.

Lands can be had, (when they are in the market,) at all prices from $1.25 to $50.00 per acre, in tracts of any regular sub-division of a section from ten acres to six hundred and forty, by pre-emption, homestead, or purchase at private sale.

There are certain things no colored man need expect who flees from a southern state, and I will enumerate a few of them.

There will *not* be given him 160 acres of land and the teams and implements for culture. Nor will he be *given* food and clothing. Neither will the people rush with open arms to receive and embrace him.—They don't do after that fashion with the *whites* who come among them—And they must not expect so much personal social intimacy with the white people, as they may have been used to in their southern homes.

They will also find that their chances for *official* distinctions are exceedingly rare, and are like to remain so for many generations.

But as a compensation for these things of which they may be deprived, they may be sure that if they prove themselves worthy in their various callings they will command and receive fair wages, which are (in this State at least) secured to them by laws which exclude *all property* from exemption against claims for wages for labor. They will also be treated justly, and above all things, be allowed to entertain, declare and practice any political faith, and freely do all things not in violation of the laws concerning the peace and good order of these States and Territories, or contrary to good morals. They may be sure that, so long as they do as others are required to do they may remain daily and nightly in the enjoyment of the utmost personal security possible to be attained and may safely hold all property their industry and economy may enable them to accumulate.

The whites who come to this section will be treated according to their merit, and will have opportunity for demonstrating whether they have much or little of it.

None need expect to find this northwest settled by ignorant semi-barbarous people. They will be met with as active intelligence, as great general culture, and studied accomplishment, as can be found among the same number of individuals anywhere on God's footstool.

I have written in this plain manner, because, knowing me as you do, you will not misunderstand me. You are well aware that I am not given to exaggeration or flattery, but am rather in the habit of saying plain things. I have always respected you as one of the earnest, honest leaders of your race; in fact as a representative man among them; and I am pleased that you so far retain the respect and confidence of all classes, as to have been sent to represent your parish in the Convention.

You may publish this letter, if you desire to do so as a whole, and think it worthy and conducive of good.

I am your friend,
E. D. McLAUGHLIN.

SHE COULDN'T DO IT.—A lady living in Chenango County, New York, met with a peculiar accident recently. Her provisions were all in the cellar, the bottom of which was covered with water to a depth of twenty inches. She could not live without eating, but wade she would not: so she launched two tubs, and, putting a foot in each, set sail for a submerged pork barrel. Somehow the tubs seemed to have no interest in common. One took a northerly course, and the other steered due south. The fair voyager, unable to maintain herself in the attitude of a Colosus of Rhodes, gave up the ships and sank between them into the waves. She sustained some bruises and experienced a severe nervous shock. The tubs at last advices were hull down on the horizon.—Exchange.

—Uneasy sits the youth astride the first saddle.—Syracuse Sunday Times.

—A fellow out West got a sentence of twenty years for stealing horses. That is what might be called an Evarts sentence. It was very long.—Wheeling Leader.

—A charming young thing at a New York school examination, in reading her exercises before a large audience of parents, changed Keats' line "A thing of beauty in a boy forever!

—A bray sing air—The voice of the donkey. We presume the caves of the ocean are mostly salt rheum. When you come to a guide-board that is illegible, that is "a bad sign."—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

—No, we haven't got you yet, you tarnel old redskin; but when Edison gets through with his electric light, we will catch you by the ear a thousand miles away and lead you just where we want you, by electricity. And don't you forget it.—Rochester Express.

CHICAGO.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

By Wesley.

The annexed r[illegible] r Chicago correspondent, though touched by age, are too good to be lost and so we print them:

Under the new Democratic regime, politically speaking, matters have not been sailing as smoothly as they might have been. Mayor Harrison has had his hands full. There arose a question as to how he would appoint his subordinates, and especially his disposition to favor the colored men who "worked" at the polls for his election. Consequently when announcement was made that he had reappointed E. C. Dawson, a young colored man, to his former position of health officer, and had also appointed Dr. W. J. W. W. Washington to the honored position of superintendent of the county pest home, it was received with apparent satisfaction by Democrats, but actual disgust by the colored and white citizens who had anticipated a better condition of affairs. So persistent have been the applicants for office that his mayorship has threatened to resign unless his friends ceased their importunities upon him.

Chief Fire Marshal, Matt Benner, has been removed for insubordination. And it is only a question of a few days as to what will be the result, as the mayor has just discovered that the new State law empowers the city council to elect a marshal or reject him by a two-thirds vote.

The expression of "coming events cast their shadows before" is exemplified in the announcement that the colored citizens are to witness a grand military tournament of colored citizen soldiery here in August. And already invitations have been accepted by distant companies, and talk of excursions to the city from points East, West and South cause us to hold to our wallets and wait the promise to enjoy perhaps three days of real fun and social greeting. The affair is under the auspices of Company A, 16th Battalion I. N. G. (formerly the Hannibal Guards). Invitations have been extended to the officers of different colored companies throughout the country, and it is expected to hold, in addition to the banquet and general entertainment, a convention to discuss matters of interest concerning the colored militia. Capt. W. H. Berzey is working the matter up at St. Louis, and Major Scott, Capt. Moore and the company, here.

The *Conservator*, a weekly newspaper which is, or rather has been, the organ of the colored people of this city for nearly two years, has apparently been sailing under false colors a little, if rumors to that effect are true. We regret the state of things, but are promised by the proprietors, Messrs. Johnson, Hogeland & Ellston, that the difficulty will be straightened up in a few days and go swimmingly along. If there's a canker in it remove it now, but we predict, in the course of events, the success of the *Conservator* together with the old stalwart principles.

We have about thirty different societies here, and among them is scarcely a hall of any dimensions capable of accommodating more than one-third of them, and in consequence of this fact the question now agitating the minds of all as to the possibility of erecting a union hall to be controlled by a joint board of staunch colored men for that purpose. The Odd Fellows are perhaps the strongest colored organization in the northwest, and to them is attributed the rumor.

Mr. S. W. Scott, whose name is familiar to almost the entire city as a representative gentleman in social and political circles, and who was so successful in getting our colored soldiers into the State National Guards, has accepted the position of Major of the 16th Battallion vice Theo. C. Hubbard resigned. We learn that actual incompetency on the part of its last has impeded the progress of the Battallion. But there is hope of reformation now, and we shall say more about it in our next.

Of the Exodus Aid Society I can't say much at present. The work of collecting contributions has slacked and perhaps we shall get a concise report of the good work done by the society since its organization.

This season has been one of interest on the part of sight-seers and pleasure-hunters, excursions of whites and colored, and all ages and sex passing through to the golden north-west, while some tarry here by the wayside. Adieu.

WESLEY.

Hon. J. S. Hinton.

BY LEROY C. MORRIS.

MR. EDITOR:—The subject of my article is the Hon. J. S. Hinton, a gentleman of high standing, moral character and unquestionable ability, who hailed from Raleigh, N. C., when but a mere youth and settled in Terre Haute, Indiana, where, by force of will, he took a prominent and active part in every movement which tended to elevate and advance the interest of his race. He early identified himself with the Underground Rail Road, and his bold and continued advocacy of the emancipation of the slaves soon placed him in the front ranks of his fellow countrymen, who regarded him as a leader in whom there is no guile; fearless and independent, often with sacrifices he has labored unceasingly for the elevation of his recently enfranchised race. Desiring a broader field of active labor, he moved from Terre Haute to Indianapolis, the metropolis of the State, where with renewed energy he began to battle for elevation of race by assisting in the building up of churches, introducing Masonry in the State and calling State conventions for the purpose of abridging the black laws which so long disgraced our statute books, and it may be said to his credit that he was the author of the present school laws now enjoyed by our colored children throughout the State. In him the church has a friend; Masonry a friend; Odd Fellowship a friend, and his race a bold defender of their rights.

Mr. Hinton is married but has no family. His wife is a devoted member of the A. M. E. Church and after their death, proposes to decree their little fortune to Wilberforce University. This is a bright example for the rising generation of our race.—Christian Recorder.

Indianapolis, Ind.

—A dromedary is a camel that has "got his back up" twice.—New Haven Register.

—Miss A.—"Is he a laboring or a professional man?" Miss B. (gushingly)—Oh! professional. He works on the railroad, is brakeman, I believe,

—We have just been thinking how language came into the world. It was during Adam and Eve's first quarrel, when one word brought on another.—Cincinnati Saturday night.

The Louisianian.

T. DE S. TUCKER, JAS. D. KENNEDY, } EDITORS.

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1879.

☞ All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN, 644 CAMP STREET."

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

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S. W. SMITH, Richland.
R W FITZHUGH, Natchez, Miss

—The convention has adjourned.

—Grant, Sherman, or who? That's the question.

—Hon. R. L. Gibson has laid us under obligations for public documents.

—Some folk would play "dog in the manger," but the people won't stand it.

—New Orleans so far this summer has proven to be the coolest city in the South.

—In the death of Ex. Gov. Wm. Allen the democracy have lost one of their boldest leaders.

—Six cadets at the West Point Military Academy have been dismissed for hazing. Good.

—Hon. Jay A. Hubbell, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee has our thanks for public documents.

—Memphis is nearly depopulated on account of the appearance of Yellow Jack. New Orleans meanwhile remains healthy.

—In the event of the appointment of ex-Senator Alex Ramsey, of Minnesota, to be Secretary of War, the "stalwarts" will have gained another victory.

—The *National View*, the greenback organ, has nominated David Davis for president. He will certainly bring weight, if nothing else, to the new party.

—The speech of Hon. Randall L. Gibson on the improvement of the Mississippi River was an able presentation of the wants and necessities of the South West.

—Ex-Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback and family will leave tomorrow evening to spend the season at Saratoga. We trust he will return in the fall with renewed health and strength.

—The Kansas Freedman's Relief Association have made a statement of their receipts and expenditures. The trade receipts amounted to $6.449.36. The expenditures were the same.

—The senseless ordinance to prevent marriage between white and colored persons failed in the convention, and we are glad to note that delegate Byrne voted with the opponents of the measure.

—Harper's Ferry, Va., is a fashionable resort this summer. Mr. and Mrs. Grimke, Mrs. Fleetwood, Miss Lucy Moten and other leading social lights of Washington are there. The accommodations are perfect. It is an old historic place, delightful in situation, and withal cool and free from disease.

—The Treasury Department has issued a circular in answer to inquiries relative to the Public Debt. It shows that the highest point was reached August 31, 1865, when it amounted to $2,381,530,244.96. Under the refunding operations, $17,907,607 per annum in interesest is saved to the people, of which amount $14,247,177 arises from transactions by Secretary Sherman. A strong card in his favor.

Practice vs. Sentiment.

Any man who lives to some purpose, who does not propose merely to "eat, drink and leave behind an empty dish" has, as the chief end of his life, the attainment of the most good with the means at his command; and he who fails to recognize this fact and act in accordance therewith is, at the best, a sorry player on the stage of human activity where his forces of mind and heart, no matter how pure and powerful, might as well remain latent as to be exercised, for all the benefits that can thereby be conferred on man. Kantz and Leibneitz, Cousin and Descartes Locke and Hamilton are gone; the age of speculative philosophy passed away with them and the last century. The era of strong, saving common sense is ours, and is putting its stamp on every live people and nation. But there are some of our thinkers here who are not of this impression. A week ago Mr. Aristede Mary requested us to discontinue his paper (the LOUISIANIAN,) because it had indorsed the action of its late editor in having secured, through the convention, the passage of an ordinance directing the foundation of a *colored* university to be maintained at the expense of the State. Mr. Mary says that the word colored introduced by this act in the constitution now framing, more than offsets the good that will occur from the proposed institution, besides retarding the death of prejudice. That he is honest and sincere in his opinion, we will not for a moment doubt but that his views on this, as on other public matters generally, while right in the abstract, are impracticable and visionary, is equally free from doubt. If Mr. Mary and such of our creole population who are aiding him in his fight against the school could repress their impulse long enough to reflect, they would act otherwise. Let then tell us, if they can, what has been the civil and political life of the colored man in this State since his freedom, if it has not been a constant compromise with the prejudices of the dominant race? We do not concede to Mr. Mary or anybody else a truer devotion to the welfare of the race. We will go as far, we will labor as ardently, we will risk as much as any other person in the community to bring up the race to its full standard of manhood, but we believe in the use of practical agencies. We have neither the time nor disposition to gaze at the stars, draw sentiment from them and spin it out into thread in order to deal with the white people of Louisiana as they *are*. We recognize the stern fact that they still have plenty of prejudice against the black man, and much as we hate to know it *is* so, we will not however shut our eyes and say it is *not* so. If we would kill out this senseless discrimination againt us in the public schools, as in everything else, we must take under protest such caste advantages as are given us, make the most we can of them, and time will do the rest in levelling all distinctions. The fact that a man of Mr. Mary's wealth and culture labors under the blighting effect of civil proscription should teach him to see the need of accepting the best available means extorted from the whites for the education of the masses of our people as the quickest method of attaining our complete freedom. But no colored parent will be compelled to send his children to this proposed institution, if he feels degraded in so doing. We opine, however, the class who will indulge in this sacrifice of practice to sentiment, the substance to the shadon, will be in a minority even among the creoles. The laboring classes who create the wealth of the State and for whom this school will be called into being, will look at this matter in an entirely practical light. Imbued with the vigor of the Anglo-Saxon civilization in which they have been reared—a civilization which unceremoniously kicks aside the theory or sentiment which stands in its way of arriving at tangible results—they will seek to gain all the good that can be had in this intended university, and trust to God and the good sense of the people of Lonisiana in time to wipe away all caste barriers. Meanwhile, we protest, with all the force of language at our command, against mere abstract utterances which shall tend to curtail the good sought to be conferred by the Constitutional Convention.

France is to-day a possible republic, because Gambetta and his aids have accepted the English idea that sentiment is good, but practice is better. It is only as the colored people of this State have acted on this truth that they have made any substantial progress; and whenever they will part with this compass on the sea of their political voyage, they will be lost, and perhaps hopelessly.

That Petition.

On Tuesday, at the request of certain parties, Delegate Demas presented to the Convention a petition bearing the names of about 1300 purported signers protesting against the establishment of a University in this city for the education of colored persons, on the pretended ground that it made a distinction between citizens in the organic law. We will concede, for the sake of argument, the position assumed by the leading spirits in this movement, to be correct, which, however, in fact, we emphatically deny. Had these petitioners reflected as calmly before acting, as they were ready to place themselves in an absurd attitude, it might have fared better with their petition. There is nothing in the nature of the ordinance creating the proposed university for colored youth which prevents these gentlemen, who seem to be so sensitive on the color question, from entering their children, *if they can*, in the Louisiana (white) State University; nor is there anything in it which *compels* them to enter their children at the colored University. The new constitution nowhere discriminates against color in the public schools. It remits that matter to the domain of public sentiment. The colored State University is therefore a special concession to the educational welfare of our people. But in view of the past history of the State under Republican rule, and under a constitution guaranteeing mixed schools; considering that for four years with a colored Superintendent of Education (whose name, by the way, appears on this remarkable petition) not one colored student ever entered the State University, is there now the remotest possibility that colored students will be admitted into that institution? That they cannot be while the unwholesome prejudice against us exists, is a fact apparent to the dullest man in the State. Must the colored people then of Louisiana be deprived of the chance to educate their youth in the higher branches, in deference to the whims of a set of men who rely on the light complexion of their children to get them into institutions from which their darker brethren are excluded? Every dictate of common sense proclaims loudly against it.

The fierce agitations which some years since were wont to disturb the quiet of this city were based on this very question. While the Democrats might at times relent on purely political questions, on this issue at least, they always contested every inch of ground with increasing bitterness. And now that after a long and fierce struggle, victory is theirs; and while in the fulness of power they grant us a University on equal terms with that for their own youth, these petitioners rush to the front and impliedly say the lost fight must be renewed, even if the children are left to grow up in rank ignorance in the meanwhile! What new and powerful means have these petitioners now on hand to successfully combat a prejudice which they could not even stagger when the Republican party was at the height of its greatness? Will mere wordy protests and sugared phrases storm the citadel of the inveterate spirit of caste on which constitution, laws and all the appliances of government at that time could make no impression? Or are the colored people of the State supposed to have so far lost their common sense as to be unwilling to make the best they can of the situation by preferring the shadow to the substance? Not one of the petitioners can face the masses and justify his action in the premises; and if the people could be heard on the issue, their verdict would buy these gentlemen beneath a load of obloquy from which they could never rise. The Convention acted wisely in paying no heed to the petitioners, by the almost unanimous vote with which it passed the ordinance to its third and final reading. It has obeyed the wish of our people and time will speedily prove the rightfulness of the position we have assumed in this matter.

A Good Omen.

The annexed from the New Orleans *Democrat* is so eminently appropriate, that we transfer it entire to our columns. The colored members are thoroughly satisfied with the part they have played in the Convention, and well they may be. A happy feeling has been created between the representatives of the two races during the sessions which we fondly trust may not be marred by any more of the antagonisms which the ruffianly class of the whites have exhibited in some of the past campaigns. Rather let us hope that Louisiana has entered on a new era of quiet, peace and unbounded prosperity in the harmonizing of all relations which have been considered irreconcilable.

Yesterday an incident occurred in the Convention which it affords us great pleasure to record and which will be read with gratification by all good people throughout the country. In accordance with the custom which prevails in all deliberative assemblies just prior to adjournment, Mr. Landry offered a resolution on behalf of the minority acknowledging the courtesy, fairness and impartiality of the presiding officer. Usually, this is a mere ceremonious courtesy to an officer who has not made himself positively obnoxious.

In this instance, however, the resolution was clearly intended as something more than a mere cold and meaningless formality. President Wiltz could but have been highly gratified at the frank and sincere tribute that was paid him, both in the resolutions and the remarks, particularly, of the colored leaders who spoke to it. The acknowledgment of his consistent courtesy and impartiality, and of his conspicuous abilities as a presiding officer, was frank and constituted a tribute which is seldom rendered and less often deseved.

This expression of kind feeling was not confined, however, to President Wiltz, but was extended so as to comprehend the entire Democratic majority in the Convention. The introduction of the resolution was made the occasion for the frankest acknowledgements on the part of the colored members, notably Messrs. Landry, Pinchback, Demas and Allain of the uniform courtesy and consideration they had experienced at the hands of their Democratic fellow-members on the floor of the Convention. In their remarks these men, who represent all of the various elements of the Republican party on the floor of the Convention, referred not only to the treatment they received personally and as members of the Convention, but they spoke in the most laudatory terms of the fair and liberal spirit which had controlled the deliberations of the Convention in all matters of interest to their race. Some of them went so far as to declare the constitution about to be submitted more liberal in this respect than that of any other State in the Union.

The colored speakers especially emphasized their gratification at the refusal of the Convention to place any restrictions upon the electoral franchise. This they declared a mark of confidence in their race which far exceeded any that had yet been accorded them in any other State, and would result in restoring tranquillity to our disturbed labor systems. These evidences of the kind feeling existing between the different elements of our people are extremely gratifying, and none the less so because we are conscious that the fact is attributable as much to the bearing and admirable temper of the colored members of the Convention as to any other circumstance. They have always been vigilant and alert in watching and protecting the interests of their people, as well as in the advocacy of such measures as they believed would prove conducive to the general welfare of the State. Yet this bearing throughout has been marked by the utmost courtesy and an absence of anything like prejudice or bad blood.

This is all as it should be, and such interchanges of kindness and courtesy as this will, we trust, result in bringing to the support of the constitution the people of both political parties.

Notwithstanding the fact that it has been asserted that the Republican party will oppose certain of the measures adopted by the Convention, notably the debt ordinance, yet it would appear from the spirit prevailing at adjournment that both white and colored delegates will return to their homes determined to lay down their individual objections, and instead of raising or continuing issues calculated to promote unending strife in the State, they will accept the action of the Convention as the best results to be had, and accord all the ordinances an earnest support.

The Convention.

On Wednesday the Constitutional Convention completed its work and adjourned *sine die*.

The constitution framed by it, and which will be submitted to the people for their ratification in December next, taken as a whole, is such an admirable document that it cannot fail to meet their hearty endorsement.

The closing hours of the Convention presented a scene delightful to behold. Personal and political animosities had been worn off by the contact of delegates and the best possible feeling prevailed which is best described by the following excerpts from the proceedings of the Convention:

Delegate Landry, on the part of the Republican majority, introduced the following resolutions, prefacing them with remarks highly complimentary to the President of the Convention and to the members of the minority:

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of this Convention are eminently due, and are cheerfully given to Hon. Louis. A. Wiltz, president of this body, for the transcendent ability and impartiality with which he has performed his duties as presiding officer of the Convention.

Resolved, That the remarkable correctness and commendable rapidity of all decisions and rulings, even on the most intricate questions and points, have materially facilitated the deliberations of this body, and are entitled to the highest encomiums.

Resolved, That by his great administrative ability, uniform courtesy, blended with necessary firmness our worthy President is justly entitled to the thanks of the whole State.

Delegate Demas urged the adoption of the resolution. He congratulated the Convention upon the manner in which the work of the session had been performed. He had been agreeably disappointed in the manner in which his party had been treated on the floor. The utmost courtesy and fairness had been accorded to them by the majority. Not only had this been done in the most generous manner, but a constitution had been adopted which contained more guarantees to his people, and was juster and fairer to them than the constitution of 1868. The utmost liberality had been shown by the Convention itself, and the greatest fairness and impartiality had been displayed by the President. Should his party reward his services by nominating President Wiltz for the office of Governor, it would be found that the speaker's people would show their appreciation of his character and courtesy by giving him their votes. He proposed the following addition to the resolution:

Resolved further, That a copy of the foregoing, duly engrossed by the Secretary of the Convention, be handed to our worthy presiding officer.

Delegate Pinchback favored the resolution and the amendment thereto. When the Convention was called he had predicted just the liberality which had characterized its proceedings. In one respect, however, the result had exceeded his expectations. He had thought that a poll tax qualification would be imposed, and on the ground of propriety he could not say that this would have been objectionable; but when it was discovered that the Republicans were opposed to such a restriction the majority had generously abandoned their views. While he had not feared for the result, the mass of the Republicans in the State had seen the assembling of the Convention with dismay, fearing that it would deprive them of many of the privileges they now enjoy. This fear had largely induced the emigration of his people from the State. For much of the good work of the Convention the President was to be thanked. It was owing to his judgment in forming the committees, and to the fairness, justice and impartiality with which he had presided over the body. But the President was not only to be thanked. The majority of the Convention had acted with even more liberality than he had expected, and had given to the people of the State a constitution which was the fairest, most liberal and most just to all classes of any in the country, and he thanked the majority for it. He thanked all—even the bull-dozers, if such there were now, which he did not believe—for the liberal and graceful manner in which they had made concessions to the minority and given a constitution to the State which all could support as a wise, liberal and just instrument. There might be different opinions in regard to the ordinance relative to the State debt, owing to the tenents of the National Republican party, but there could and would be no objection to the constitution itself, which all could cheerfully support.

Delegate Allain advocated the adoption of the resolution. He thanked the majority for the spirit of liberality which had been displayed during the entire session. If the Convention had adopted the ordinance reported by the Committee on Elective Franchise, the delegates could not have convinced his people that they were their friends if they had come to the Convention wrapped in the American flag and with the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments pasted on their backs. As to the President, those who had acted with him in the State Senate had known what to expect. The studied courtesy which he displayed to all, and the firmness and impartiality of his rulings rendered him deservedly popular, and if he should ever be a candinate for governor, he might not receive a majority of the votes of his (the speaker's) people, but he hoped he would receive the unanimous vote of the Democratic party.

Delegate Stamps only desired to say that he cordially indorsed the remarks of Delegate Pinchback, who had well expressed his sentiments relative to the presiding officer and the members of the majority. He would not say more, as the Convention was anxious to proceed with its business, but he could not say less.

The resolution as amended, on motion of Delegate Demas, was adopted by a unanimous rising vote. * * * * *

Delegate Robertson moved that the Convention do now adjourn *sine die*.

Before putting the motion President Wiltz said:

Delegates—I congratulate you, gentlemen, upon the successful close of your prolonged and exhausted toil. For nearly fourteen weeks, without a single holiday and without other rest than the Sabbath you have given your time, your study and your labor to the great work entrusted to you by the people.

Reward for your industry and consolation for your sacrifices will come when you return to your happy homes and give to your constituents an account of your faithful and patriotic stewardship. You can lay before them the great instrument of organic law which you have elaborated here with honest pride, as the work of wise heads and true hearts, begun, continued and perfected solely for the good of the State; you will lay down before them the great trust which they imposed upon you, and receive from them the approbation which you so well deserve.

At this moment of parting I renew my thanks for the distinguished confidence which you bestowed upon me in the beginning, and which you have maintained to this hour. Without respect to opinion or party, I have at the hands of each and all of you the kindest and courteous consideration. In return I have nothing to render but my poor thanks, which come from the bottom of my heart. I have tried to repay the trust and honor by faithful service, and I hope that errors, inevitable in this laborious position, will be viewed by you with charitable indulgence.

To the officers and employes of the Convention I likewise return my earnest thanks for the help which they have given me, In the name and on behalf of the Convention I commend their zeal, industry and skill, and the courteous and obliging spirit with which they have performed their several tasks regardless of the scanty compensation allowed them from a deficient treasury.

I hope, gentlemen of the Convention, that you may for many years live to experience the blessings of just government which you have toiled here so long to establish and regulate.

I now declare that the Constitutional Convention of Louisiana stands adjourned *sine die*.

—When a young girl begins to take an interest in the arrangement of a young man's necktie, it is an infallible sign of something more serious than sisterly regard.

MAIL LETTINGS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., June 20, 1879.

Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of August 19, 1879, for carrying the mails of the United States, in the covered wagons proscribed by the Department in the City of New Orleans, La., (being Mail Messenger and Transfer service from November 1, 1879, to June 30, 1882. Schedules of service required, specifications for wagons, instructions to bidders, with forms for contracts and bonds and all other necessary information will be furnished upon application to the Postmaster at New Orleans, or the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

D. M. KEY,
6-28 Postmaster General.

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The Louisianian.

J. M. VANCE, Jr., Editor.

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1879.

Rainy, disagreeable weather.

The Convention has adjourned *sine die.*

The "outs" are happy. They foresee a change.

On dit the gentleman of many diemonds will soon lead to the hymenial altar one of Baton Rouge's fairest daughters. Will it be, Will it be?

State election called for the second Tuesday in December. The occupants of "big offices" are much concerned. Can they "hold their own?"

Grand Director E. J. Holmes has returned from Philadelphia, where he had gone to attend a meeting of the Sub-Committee of Management G. U. O. of O. F.

Mr. Wm. A. Halston and Bride left on last Tuesday evening via Mobile road on their bridal tour. We wish the young couple a pleasant journey and safe return.

We return our thanks to Mr. James Sommerville and family, Messrs. Caldwell, Brown and Taylor for courtesies extended during our stay in the city of Mobile.

Young men should not manipulate committees for the purpose of having honors heaped upon them, and when the emergency presents itself, shirk responsibilities. Such persons should be shelved in the near future.

Under the supposed new order of Secretary Sherman, in relation to ex-Union soldiers, instigated by a petition from the "Grand Army Republic," the question is asked us, "Will colored ex-Union soldiers receive equal consideration from the hands of the powers that be?"

Why is it that persons, organizations, and even Nations, who strive by dint of energy and perseverance to outstrip their cotemporaries have so many obstacles to encounter, coming as such barriers generally come, from directions where the most encouragement is expected?

The total receipts of Dr. H. M. Thompson's lecture at St. Philip's Church, amounted to $109.50. After paying all expenses the Sanitary Association received $44.50, and the Americus Club the same. The ladies of the church cleared $13.50 on refreshments. Pretty good for one night.

We understand there will be a grand combination excursion given next month over the lake. It promises to be the cheapest and largest excursion that ever left this city. The fare will be 75 cents for adults, and 50 cents for children under 12 years of age. We will give full particulars in our next.

The pic-nic given for the benefit of the Colored Orphans Asylum on last Sunday, at Leoper's Park, under the auspices of Mrs. George D. Geddes, was quite a success. The rainfall in the early part of the evening marred somewhat the sport, but considering everything, Mrs. Geddes has reason to be proud of her effort, and such entertainments for like benevolent purposes, should in the future receive the encouragement of our people.

The excursion given by the Emblem of Progress, Pride of Jefferson and Pride of Louisiana Lodges G. U. O. of O. F. to Mobile, on the 20th instant, was an enjoyable success, most of which was due to the efficient committee of arrangements, over which Mr. A. A. Maurice was chairman. Notwithstanding the stormy and extremely disagreeable weather on the evening of the excursion, about 400 persons took advantage of the opportunity offered. After a very pleasant journey, barring the dust, the train reached Mobile at 7½ o'clock Monday morning. The citizens of the little bay city were out *en masse* to welcome their friends and acquaintances from the crescent city. The proverbial hospitality of the Mobilians was practically demonstrated on our arrival. Their homes were thrown open to the comfort of the weary excursionists, and not an one (be it said to their credit) among the 400 who left our city for a pleasant trip to Mobile was forgotten, or in the least slighted by the good citizens who received us. At 10½ o'clock on Monday a procession was formed of the different Odd Fellow Lodges, the Past Grand Master's Council, the Patriarchie, and the Grand Director, E. J. Holmes, Esq.

It was a grand and beautiful pageant, and reflected great credit upon the Odd Fellows of Mobile and the representatives from the different Lodges in this city.

After parading through the principal streets we were escorted to chartered cars, and after a very pleasant ride reached the Fair Grounds, a very beautiful pleasure resort, situated about three miles from the city proper, and overlooking the pretty little bay of Mobile.

At 7 o'clock p. m. the Fair Grounds presented a handsome appearance. Fully 1500 persons had assembled.

According to the high and solemn ceremonies of installation the Eminent Grand Director, M. V. P., Edward J. Holmes, assisted by M. V. P.'s A. A. Maurice and Jules P. Brown, publicly installed the Past Grand Master's Council No. 48, of Mobile, Alabama.

P. G. M. John L. Collins delivered in a very forcible manner the address of welcome, after which the orator of the occasion, P. N. F. J. M. Vance, Jr., was introduced, who delivered the Odd Fellows' oration.

To the Odd Fellows of Mobile and the citizens generally, in behalf of the visitors from the crescent city, we return our sincere and appreciative thanks.

—Our young and highly respected friend, Jas. D. Kennedy, is associate editor of the *Louisianian*, vice Gov. Pinchback who retires to recuperate. Mr. Kennedy is both a pungent and logical writer. —People's advocate.

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We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

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among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

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